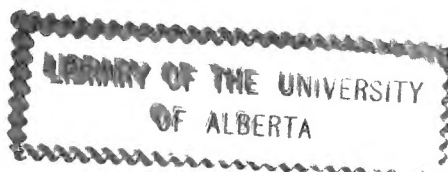


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The NEW TRAIL



Peace River Town

By Isabel Levesque

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, WINTER, 1953

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Education In Alberta

By Dr. W. G. Hardy, Professor of Classics,
University of Alberta

Chapter 1.—The Progressivists

This is the first of a series of six articles on the subject of education in the Province of Alberta. The second will appear in The Journal tomorrow.

Does "progressive education" really educate? Is the "Enterprise" as effective for teaching our children what they need to know as the old line methods? Are our Canadian high school graduates, as a result of the new education, to quote from page 12 of Dr. Neatby's recent book, *So Little For The Mind*, "ignorant, lazy and unaware of the exacting demands of a society from the realities of which they have been carefully insulated?" In a word, now that the progressivists have had their fling, is it time to let the educational pendulum swing back?

These, and similar questions, are important in Alberta. With us, the new education has been in charge for well over a decade and a half. It was in the early thirties that six crusaders from the Teachers' College of Sanford University, California, speaking at a teachers' convention in Edmonton, sparked the change-over from the traditional type of curriculum and methods. In 1936 the Enterprise was introduced. The Junior High Schools already been tried in cities in 1934 and 1935 but became sure



W. G. Hardy, M.A., Ph.D., Professor and Head of the Dept. of Classics, University of Alberta. He has also lectured at the University of Toronto. In 1950 he was invited to deliver five lectures to the Toronto and Western Ontario Teacher Association, of which two have been published.

If you missed reading this series of six articles which recently appeared in The Edmonton Journal, there is a limited number of copies on hand; these can be obtained at the information desk of

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The Editor's Page

"Homecoming" Has Arrived!

IT'S now a pleasant fact that Alumni "Homecoming", held in February, is to be with us until such time as the Students' Union council at the University decides to change the date of Varsity Guest Weekend.

This fusion of student and graduate endeavour has proven a natural one. Since the amalgamation of the two major undertakings in 1952 there has been a great marshalling of new ideas and practical plans to further the aims of the Weekend—to bring the University to the people (including alumni).

The focal point of the Weekend for the graduates is, of course, the Alumni Ball. This year some 500 couples swept their way through an evening of good fun and entertainment. They all wished to be recorded as coming back next year, and it's getting that two ballrooms won't hold them. Especially gratifying was the contribution made by the large influx of '29'ers (this was their silver anniversary year). Matthew Halton, a distinguished member of the class, wired his greetings from London, England, and if anyone wanted for atmosphere, the ticker tape under the flashing Club '29 marquee recounted over and over again the life of the times leading up to that historical moment, "the big bust".

A great deal of credit for the success of "Homecoming" must be placed with a host of loyal alumni and other interested persons. For the sake of brevity, and with no thought of discrimination, your editor would like to single out for special commendation our own President, Mr. J. C. Ken Madsen, and his versatile right-hand aide, Vice-President Rodney Pike. To watch this team in action would be a joy to any alumni secretary. Nothing is left to chance, and through their unlimited capacity for effort the "business" of the Ball has been established on a streamlined basis.

Unlike some other Universities of our acquaintance, the U. of A. promotes Alumni Homecoming - Varsity Guest Weekend solely through the press and radio. Blaring brass bands and pulchritudinous drum majorettes haven't a place as yet. However, the results are just as gratifying.

This year, some 3,000 people (alumni and others) visited the campus on the three days. With the odd exception, everything was "on the house". Weeks of intense preparation assured that there would be something interesting for everyone to see.

In the fullest sense of undertaking, the students of the University of Alberta and the alumni are giving "the old college try" to this business of *bringing the University to the people*.



The Road to Maturity

BY ALEX J. COOK

MY boyhood recollection of the University is of two red brick buildings remotely silhouetted to the south and west amid the woods of what is now Garneau and Windsor Park.

I registered in Assiniboia Hall in the autumn of 1913. A simple procedure it was. No one asked questions. All of seventeen, I was admitted to Engineering, and classes began, I think, the following day.

Doubtless counselling services come with bigness, for the University is becoming large and soon it will be larger still. Yet this is an overly simple explanation. The world has changed since 1913; so have ideas about education.

Two wars and a depression, the development of mass industrial processes and the rise in the standard of living on this continent, all have contributed to a social revolution whose effects largely remain to be seen.

Educationally, the schools have borne the brunt of change, and as all of us know, enrolments are still rising, plant and equipment are still in the process of supply and teachers, like nurses, are always in demand.

Slowly we stumble towards the realization that our children and our youth are our most precious resource. We sense it dimly yet and in consequence the waste of human energy on this continent is almost beyond calculation, when one stops long enough to estimate it.

The universities are changing too. The naive climate of the early twenties, when the scientists apparently had all the answers, has disappeared. At the University stage, slowly and uncertainly, education is coming to mean involvement with all that human nature has signified through the centuries. The older education of my boyhood and youth ignored human nature in some important ways. Intellect so to speak was disembodied and separated from feelings and attitudes. These other things were supposed to be the concern of other people and other institutions.

What is happening is perhaps a drawing together of the community functions and institutions in greater appreciation and sympathy. This appreciation and sympathy grows in proportion as each institution becomes self-evaluative and hence more conscious of its own limitations and imperfections, instead of using other institutions for scapegoat purposes. The different aspects of the common life are complementary: home, school, church, university, business and industry, government, press and radio communication, medicine and the law. All represent aspects of social life, no one of which can properly function without the other.

Probably better than anyone on the campus, Alex J. Cook, B.Sc. '20, should be the author of **The Road to Maturity**. Dr. Cook, as full-time director of the University's department of Student Advisory Services, has a profound knowledge of what he's talking about.

For many years a member of the staff of the department of mathematics, he gained an intimate knowledge of the student's academic problems. Fusing this with a sincere and sympathetic personality, he certainly, since the inception of the department in 1950, has been responsible for guiding several hundreds of students along **The Road to Maturity**.

All are part and parcel of human nature in the cycle of recurrent birth and development and death.

The growth of an individual is of course an immensely intricate process. The relatively new field of developmental psychology is devoted to learning more about how people grow. The Boston Herald cartoons of thirty years ago concerning the Grow family—Otto, Willy and May—point up the importance of such studies.

The subject of developmental psychology is mirrored in a fascinating way in the studies of the research group headed by Robert Havighurst at Chicago. (1).

What is the nature of the development of the self?

One is reminded of the now famous challenge-response theory of Toynbee as applied to civilizations. Naturally, Havighurst postulates as sociological medium. The self-development of a Labrador Eskimo boy is not likely to be the same as that of a boy living in Pincher Creek.

"In simple, unchanging societies, the young adult has mastered most of the learning tasks of his life. He knows the solutions to most of life's problems. For him, learning is just about over. Not so in the modern changing society where social life changes so rapidly that the individual must continually learn to adapt himself to changed conditions".

In the tasks confronting the individual, there is usually an optimum time of learning. If there is failure with the tasks at that time, learning is the more difficult. A skill like reading is often poorly learned. And the remedy is difficult, often. Much more is the lack of a social skill.

Illustration: Student with an 83 percent grade XII taken in one year, who withdrew after a week on the campus. He was socially a child. He had never learned how to live away from his mother. How to learn lessons missed in childhood?

Such an example points up our ineptness. The social ignorance of us. So much more humane skill and care is needed to prevent the wastage of fine human potential. From this viewpoint, we are still in the primitive stages of a world civilization.

Havighurst's list of tasks which the adolescent has to face in our society contains ten items, under three headings:

The adolescent peer group

1. Achieving new and more mature relations with age-mates of both sexes.
2. Achieving a masculine or feminine social role.

Developing personal independence

3. Accepting one's physique and using the body effectively.
4. Achieving emotional independence of parents and other adults.
5. Achieving assurance of economic independence.
6. Selecting and preparing for an occupation.
7. Preparing for marriage and family life.
8. Developing intellectual skills and concepts necessary for civic competence.

(1) Havighurst, R. J.—**Human Development and Education**, Toronto. Longman's, Green and Co. (1953).

Developing a philosophy of life

9. Desiring and achieving socially responsible behavior.
10. Acquiring a set of values and an ethical system as a guide to behavior.

Havighurst's ideas have direct bearing on the basic educational needs of children and youth. These needs are across the boards, so to speak, including of course the development of intellectual power, but much more.

Every growing individual at any age has problems whatever his capacities are. The problems which confront him, present opportunities for growth. Growth may or may not take place. Failure to develop will mean injury to self-confidence to some degree.

It is in this context of developmental tasks that all educational processes must take their proper place. This is what Brewer (2) means when he defines education as "learning what people have to do in order to live well".

Mowrer (3) remarks that "we do not definitely know, I suppose what the periods are in which the individual is in greatest crisis from the standpoint of conscious conflicts and those most disposed to the danger of adopting dissociative strategies; but we can guess that it is during the period of maximal socialization, from the ages of two to five in this society and perhaps again in early adolescence, that the dissociative trends are likely to be instituted and most profoundly reinforced. There are other lesser life crises at other times, but they ordinarily do not involve the same fateful issues".

Naturally, such tasks as confront the youth of today raise many problems for the educator, teacher, administrator and counsellor alike. Such principles should motivate attempts at curriculum design in schools and colleges alike. These ideas reinforce the psychological truth that "it is the person who learns, not the so-called mind of the person".

Is counselling a kind of paternalism? Actually, this begs a rather relevant question nowadays. What kind of fathers have we got? What are the attributes of good fatherhood? What are the tasks which confront fathers nowadays? And what are they at different ages of the children?

To speak of counselling as paternal is drawing attention to one of Havighurst's list, namely item 4. It will be seen that the fear expressed about counselling is a genuine one. It points up the need of youth to achieve personal independence, and the wise pater (and mater) will also recognize this need.

It will be seen that such a concept of the development of the whole person in terms of his individuality implies that the University in all its parts contributes to that end. One notes with satisfaction developments on this campus which underline this inference: The creation of the departments of Fine Arts and Physical Education. The latter existed in a parlous state for a long time, but is now operating consciously and healthily to the benefit of many students. Half of the

(2) Brewer, J. M.—*History of Vocational Guidance*, New York. Harper and Brothers (1942).

(3) Berdie, R. F.—(Ed.) *Concepts and Programs of Counselling* (Minnesota Studies in Student Personnel Work No. 1), Minneapolis. University of Minnesota Press (1951).
Mowrer contributes one of the papers in this symposium.

undergraduates participated in some form of athletics last year. The Student Medical Services is another example; the Library services, the Students' Council and the S.U.B. All these are essential ingredients of sound university development.

With the growth of a university in size, specialization of services increases and the co-ordination of services becomes a problem that requires constant attention. There are four broad areas of university life and activity:

Instruction and research, Student Personnel Services, Business Management and Public Relations.

These services are complementary to one another and inter-dependent.

The second group includes such services as:

Counselling Services, Housing (Residences, Food-Services, Off-Campus housing, boarding houses and fraternities, Discipline, Medical Services, Employment, Financial Aid and Extra-Curricular program.

These services are directed by various university officials: the Provost, the Dean of Women, the residence wardens, the dietitians, the infirmary staff, the employment office staff, etc. The Deans and Directors, the Registrar and the Bursar are of course constantly in touch with such matters.

The counselling services as they are being developed are outgrowths of earlier campus experience, rendered more systematic and constant.

Since the schools of the province have guidance services in various stages of development, we have sought to link up with these services. As long as the student is in High School we feel that the school guidance services form the proper counselling agency. We do have a deal of correspondence with high school students nevertheless. In various ways we have sought to improve the means of information available to prospective students. A new bulletin 'Information for Prospective University Students' was produced. Under Dean Simpson's direction, a bulletin 'Wauneita' describing women's life on the campus is supplied to every freshette during the summer, prior to entrance. School visits are undertaken, with special spring trips to specified areas, as well as regular participation in School Career Days. We are now using under-graduate students where possible to assist in this work.

The Alumni Secretary, Alex Markle, is now in the midst of preparing with the technical help of the Department of Extension, a new color-sound film about the University. A beginning has also been made this winter at color slides of the campus. Such materials will be of great use for school visits and in those schools which we find inaccessible.

The office of Student Advisory Services functions steadily throughout the year. Many prospective students come in during the summer months seeking information and counselling. There are still students who make contact with the University at the last moment before registration, but increasingly students file their applications in the early part of the summer. The application form gives us a fair amount of information and the student has a chance to raise questions. In this way we can try to minimize poor course choice, etc.

The intramural service to the University student is a voluntary matter, often on the initiative of the student himself, or by referral from a member of the staff.

Problems concerning studies are of course common. The freshman finds himself confronted with learning at a new depth and pace; the experience is often painful and can take many forms. My own conviction is that transition will always be a problem, but that more can be done. Fresh thinking is needed.

Of recent years, the Universities have been giving greater attention to means of financial assistance. The administration of such aid means that the counselling services become involved in one way or other.

Students often seek vocational guidance. Vocational interests are in process of development through the late teens and early twenties. Assurance and guidance in such matters are often sought.

A few tests are administered to all incoming freshmen concerning scholastic aptitude, including ability in reading and the use of English. Supplementary tests and inventories are given on an individual basis as needed.

Students who fail to make progress are referred for counselling. This has meant, I think, a closer supervision of sessional failures. At the same time, it gives every student who has failed in his course a chance to discuss his situation intimately, in terms of all of the observable factors in the situation. In the extreme cases, re-counselling is required before registration is again permitted. This principle of *quality control* is one which universities have practised in one way or another for years. Re-counselling does not mean a relaxing of control; that is not its purpose. It is rather trying to help the student get on with living, in some direction where success is more likely.

Naturally a great deal of our effort is with students who find the going hard. But problems assail students regardless of their ability. Some of our worst failures are people of superior ability. The problem of *quality control* is matched by the problem of *quality development*.

Here is a superior student in an honors program who decides to quit university altogether, without completing his degree. The real problem was deep-seated conflict. The framework of ideas with which he had been brought up would not hold the legitimate concepts and implications with which he was faced in his studies. Discussions brought him new insight and the courage to break the moulds. He stayed with his course and graduated with first class honors.

The first year committee has concentrated on probation procedures. Two years ago I asked for the first term results on scholarship students. Four of these were floundering. One of them was in the middle of a first class home problem with which she was unable to cope. This is an area for development. Much more can, I am convinced, be done.

There is another aspect of this problem of the proper caring for the able student. The fraternities make their major drive on such students. We have no housing policy for our best students. No one has given it thought, as far as I know. Also, our financial aid program is still inadequate in terms of outright scholarships for good students.

There has been an increasing disposition to evaluate educational enterprises in the last decade or so. The self-examination of the schools has been searching and widespread. In the universities, less so, but nevertheless real.

As pressure develops upon the University, self-evaluation will increase. There is a growing literature concerned with the study and evaluation of the personnel aspects of the University. Take such a field as financial aid. The program ought to be tended and followed through. What are the best ways of development? What are the results of such assistance? So with scholarships.

Such work of course takes man-hours and therefore money. Yet some expenditure on institutional evaluation and research would be well spent. Such work should be a part of the objective outlook of university education. The planning and supervision of such studies should be a normal part of administration.

Counselling forces one into thinking about the University in the larger context: The individual and his longings for maturity, the home, the school, and the community to which the graduate returns to accept what is usually more than average responsibility.

I am convinced that further research services should be developed by the University in the interests of the public weal. Thus a Department of Psychiatry with research and clinical facilities is needed. Dean H. E. Smith began an Education clinic some years ago which is now under the direction of Professor G. M. Dunlop. Broader clinical facilities should be envisioned, to meet the varied needs of the public life.

Such research and clinical centres can become sources of information, direction and assistance in the general life of the Province.

This is not 1913. People are thinking differently. Business is different. The School is different. So is the Church. Great further opportunities of service await the University, as an agency which can in a unique way help youth along the road to maturity.



IN MEMORIAM

Mr. Justice H. H. Parlee, one of Alberta's leading jurists and chairman of the board of governors of the University of Alberta from 1940 to 1950, passed away recently. In 1945 he received the honorary degree of doctor of civil law from the University. He will long be remembered as a great champion of this institution.

A. Fraser Duncan, '19, died recently after a lengthy illness. A well-known Edmonton barrister, Mr. Duncan was head of the firm of Duncan, Johnson, Miskew, Dechene, Bishop and Blackstock.

H. J. Bishop, '40, prominent Edmonton lawyer and commanding officer of the University's contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, died recently, a victim of poliomyelitis.

Dr. Georges Fortier, '39, graduate in medicine and practising in Edmonton, died recently.

Wilfred Y. Archibald, '41, formerly a solicitor with the provincial attorney-general's department and prior to his death in general practice, passed away recently in Edmonton.

Dr. Frank L. Woodman, '43, who had been practising at Westlock, Alberta, died early this year of poliomyelitis.

James McNish Chalmers, '48, who had been on the staff of the Victoria Composite High School, died in Edmonton in December of 1953.

Agricultural Assistance in Ceylon

BY THE EDITOR

THE tropical island of Ceylon is widely known as "the pearl of the East". It might also be called "the emerald of the tropics", for it is evergreen. In any case, Ceylon is a gem of rare beauty presenting many fascinating facets. There are high rugged mountains, flat plains, dense jungles, and grassy parklands. Graceful palms, spreading rain trees, a host of exquisite flowers, tier upon tier of green paddy terraces, shady cocoa plantings under rubber trees and endless rows of tea indicate man's alteration of the natural landscape. Along the highways and in the jungle abound wallowing buffalo, lumbering elephants, snow-white paddy birds and lolloping monkeys.

It was with "man's alteration of the natural landscape" of Ceylon that Dr. C. F. Bentley was principally concerned when he spent a year there recently, lending assistance with soil conservation training for young Ceylonese under the Colombo Plan.

To hear him tell the story is a fascinating experience. We learn of the poultry expert under F.A.O. who was busily improving poultry management in the country, always hopeful of attaining such a peak of accomplishment that the people would no longer have to import this staple food. Also the story about the band of Ceylonese school children who stopped to observe the changing of a flat tire and out of kindness offered the milk of cocoanuts to our visitor and his weary companions.

The land problems which confront the Ceylonese are naturally a far cry from those that plague, say, the western farmer.

What Dr. Bentley and other agricultural experts were faced with was the establishment of a system which would permit some agricultural operations of a dry land farming type in a dry zone area, thinly populated. The Ceylonese have quantities of tractors and other farm machines to take the "sweat and toil" out of farming, but there's a question of utilizing them the year around in a land of short seasons and torrential rains.

The continuing "fragmentation" of the serviceable land in Ceylon is also a source of concern to the experts sent to help. From time immemorial it has been the custom of the people to settle parcels of land with their children on marriage (especially in the case of daughters). In the last 140 years, the population has increased ten-fold and it is the exception to find that a "paddy" field is without six to eight owners, all taking turns at cropping.

In a land of "under" employment and unemployment it is a fact that students who have completed senior school training must wait, on occasion, for a year before getting a job. University students, many of whom attend the higher schools of

Fred Bentley, '39, '42, accompanied by Mrs. Bentley and family, have just recently returned from an eleven-month sojourn in Ceylon. He is an associate professor of soils at the University of Alberta and joined the department in 1946.

learning in order to increase their marriageable dowry, are nurtured in a philosophical and scholarly atmosphere. Little attention is given at the universities to the practical side of work. Generally, in the field of science, there is no thought of practical application in the sense that it is viewed by Canadian universities.

Of the 150 applicants that Dr. Bentley interviewed with the thought of their becoming future junior soil conservationists, about half were endowed with the necessary qualifications. Those that did receive the benefit of his instruction showed a great deal of promise and enthusiasm. In a land where the export price of rubber has slumped and the import price of rice is rising due to the surge in population, the best efforts of these young trainees will find fruitful ground.

Exploring the realm of Ceylonese diplomacy with Fred, it came as quite a surprise to the writer to learn that the inhabitants of the pearl-shaped island are inveterate tea drinkers—that is, with an average of three heaping teaspoons of sugar being added per cup.

With tea the established medium of greeting, we can appreciate the fine measure of restraint and tact that must have been exercised at all times by Dr. Bentley (and Mrs. Bentley too) in their line of duty.



Ceylon's agriculture provides many picturesque scenes. Upper left: Paddy fields are prepared and seeded by hand. Upper right: In Ceylon, paddy-land is usually near the homes of the village cultivators. Lower left: Cultivators guard their crops at night from "watching huts". Lower right: Contour ditches in Ceylon's steep tea-lands help catch run-off and eroding soil.

THE NEW "HOME" OF THE ENGINEERS



Million-Dollar Engineering Building Officially Opened

Featuring some of the finest facilities offered by a Canadian University, the new \$1,000,000 Engineering Building on the campus was officially opened recently. In the above photo, an exterior view of the building is shown, looking at the west entrance from the sidewalk in front of Pembina.

A number of prominent university, civic, and government officials were present at the ceremony. Hon. A. O. Aalborg, Minister of Education, declared the building officially open.

The four-storey structure has three floors above ground and one below. The total floor space is 60,000 square feet. The architectural design of the building is such that it "dovetails" nicely with the older buildings on the campus. Inside are housed the departments of mathematics, civil and petroleum engineering.

Commenting on the facilities available, one prominent member of the Engineering teaching staff summed up the impressions of his colleagues this way: "Not only have we the only department of petroleum engineering at any Canadian University, but we have equipment offered by no other University in the Dominion."

An Early History of the U. of A.

BY GEORGE SAMUEL

JUST 45 years ago, the first calendar of the University of Alberta made the following announcement: "The University of Alberta will be opened for classes on Sept. 23, 1908, in the City of Strathcona."

"Students will be permitted to enter upon the courses of the First and Second Years in Arts, leading to the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. in Arts, and of the first year of applied science, leading to the degree of B.Sc. in applied science."

"The university site is situated in the City of Strathcona immediately across the Saskatchewan River from Edmonton, and just opposite the proposed Legislative buildings. It consists of 258 acres of land. It is a beautifully wooded park which lends itself splendidly to an architectural scheme suitable for university purposes."

The Early Beginnings

There being no buildings on the site, the university undertook to see that all students were quartered either in a residence rented for the purpose or in private houses at a monthly cost for room and board of from \$18 upward. Instructional fees in arts were \$20 per session, in applied science \$40.

The university was already provided with four scholarships of \$100 each, the forerunners of the present diverse and comprehensive system of financial assistance to students.

There was no list of names of teaching staff, perhaps because the first four appointments were made only on July 6 of that year, at a meeting of the senate held in Calgary.

Behind the issue of the calendar, lay events extending back to the first session of the first Legislature of the new province, held in 1906. The legal basis for the creation of the university was laid down then. But it was not until Dr. Henry Marshall Tory entered on his duties as president on Jan. 1, 1908, that the organism could begin to grow.

He shared responsibility for its growth with Convocation, a body of 364 resident graduates of British and Canadian universities, and with the senate, which was composed of five representatives of Convocation and of 10 members appointed by the government. The first Convocation met in the Opera House, Strathcona, now the Princess Cinema, in October, 1908.

Student enrolment in the first year amounted to 45; in the session 1913-14, it had grown to 434. (The enrolment in 1953 was 3,691.) The full-time teaching

Something that we have wanted done for a long time is the preparation of an appropriate summary documenting the history of the University—past and present

Last Fall, on the occasion of their Golden Anniversary, the publishers of the Edmonton Journal made this same request of the University administration.

The redoubtable task was undertaken by Mr. George Samuel, Assistant to the President, and we are most grateful to him and the Journal for permission to reprint the account in two installments.

staff grew from four to 27 and the teaching departments to 15. Arts and Science instructional fees remained at \$20 per session throughout the period. When the residences were built, the monthly cost of room and board was about \$23.

In the first year, all studies were carried on in Queen Alexandra school; in the second, plans were being pushed for completion of the first building on the University grounds, but classes were being held "in the new and commodious Collegiate Institute of the City of Strathcona," being Strathcona High School.

Though the total enrolment was only 103, the Students' Council, the Literary Society and the Athletic Association had already been founded; and to them were added by 1913 either by fission or by new creation no fewer than sixteen others, including the Glee Club, the Orchestra, the Philoneician Debating Club, the Wauneta Society, the Philosophical Society and the Collegium Agricolarum. From 1911 the student newspaper, the Gateway, ministered to a clientele which at that time numbered only 185 students.

It was announced in the Calendar of 1910-11 that construction of an Arts Building in the collegiate gothic style was in progress. One year later there were two buildings on the grounds: Athabasca Hall, the first residence, and Alberta College, the theological training centre of the Methodist Church, which is now St. Stephen's College. Assiniboia was completely occupied at the beginning of 1913, and Pembina was largely ready by October, 1914.

These three residences were used also for administration, teaching and the library. Even so, in 1913-14 they provided living accommodation for about one-third of the student body, as against one-eighth at the present time.

A complete plan of the proposed scheme of future University buildings was drawn up as the result of consultation between eminent Canadian architects and designers, and a copy dated 1912 now hangs in the ante-room of the president's office.

The library had by 1911 achieved a total of 6,000 volumes as against its present 144,500. The faculty of law was created in 1912; in that year also the work of the department of extension was recognized by the appointment of a secretary.

The following year appeared the faculty of medicine, and teaching began in a separate faculty of applied science in 1914. It was not until 1948 that the last named became known as the faculty of engineering.

The association of the university with the provincial laboratory of public health arose with the founding of the faculty of medicine, the first professor of bacteriology being appointed provincial bacteriologist and later director of the provincial laboratory. In 1914, the nucleus of the present University Hospital was erected.

A Rhodes Scholarship, at first made available in alternate years to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, was awarded to a U. of A. student in 1913.

Professor Morrison, still a member of the staff of the faculty of engineering, began his teaching career at the university in 1912; and in 1910-11 one of the successful candidates for the degree of M.A. is listed as McNally, George Frederick, B.A., of Wetaskiwin.

World War I

Student numbers dropped from 439 in 1914-15 to 309 in 1916-17. But in 1918-19 there was a spectacular rise to 613, pointing toward a great growth to come. In that year, the full-time teaching staff numbered 51. There were 31 teaching departments. Instructional fees in arts were still \$20 per session, but the cost of room and board had risen to \$30 a month.

Student societies grew in number, though as some were added others dropped out. Among new additions were the Rifle Association, the Mathematics Club, the Modern Languages Club, the Tennis Club, the Women's Athletic Club and the Harriers' Club.

Building proceeded. The present Arts building was occupied in October, 1915. The University Stock Farm was bought in 1919. Already in 1915 an athletic field and cinder track were available.

The various faculties and schools continued to develop. Instruction in pharmacy began in 1914. The following year, Agriculture was established as a faculty. Law was taught at Calgary. Physical Education, compulsory for first and second year students, was introduced; the university reserving the right to impose military drill instead. A school of accountancy, forerunner of the present school of commerce, came into existence in 1916, and the next year the school of pharmacy was established. In 1918 came the department of household economics, and the first students in dentistry. The industrial laboratories received their first mention in the calendar in 1919.

The disciplinary side of the university was further strengthened by the appointment of the first provost, Dr. J. M. McEachran, in 1914. The health of the students was cared for by the institution of the medical service.

In July, 1916, the roll of honor of the university already stood at 222, of whom 11 had been killed including Gordon Stanley Fife, assistant professor of history, who is commemorated in a memorial prize. Fourteen staff members were on active service. By the end of the war, the roll contained some 475 names; 82 died on active service.

The growth of the university in the eyes of the world was marked in 1918 by the allocation of a Rhodes Scholarship to Alberta in place of the arrangement by which one was shared by Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In 1919 there already existed in essence and not necessarily under their present names or forms of organization, the faculties of arts and science, engineering, medicine, law, dentistry and agriculture; and the schools of commerce, graduate studies, household economics and pharmacy.

From World War I to the Great Depression

THE increase in registration which had begun in 1919 proceeded. The student numbers were 1,106 in 1919-20, 1,536 in 1927-28, and 1,560 in 1929-30. The dollar continued its downward trend; at the end of this period, room and board were \$37 a month and Arts instructional fees \$85. The Rhodes Scholarship was raised from £300 to £400.

The full-time teaching staff numbered 100 in 1929-30. The library reached a total of some 35,000 volumes. There were forty departments of instruction.

To provide for Civil Engineering, the South Laboratory was extended, and the North Laboratory built, in 1919. In 1920 work began on the Medical Building, the last construction of any importance to take place for many years. Residential accommodation was now provided for 400 students, against the 450 for whom accommodation is available today.

The great enhancement of Convocation Hall by the construction of the War Memorial Organ in 1925 was the culmination of a vigorous campaign by the Alumni Association in that and the previous year. The organ was later rebuilt and improved as a memorial to those who died in World War II.

By 1926 it was no longer necessary for either medical or dental students to complete their degree course in the East, since full degree courses were available at the University. In 1921, courses for the training of public health nurses were begun.

The whole University curriculum was surveyed and rearranged in 1920, the aim being to allow the greatest possible choice of subjects while giving a sound education; the reorganization made then still is the basis of instruction. And finally, at the end of this period it was arranged that the University would train those candidates for the teaching profession who held academic degrees; thus the School of Education, nucleus of the Faculty of later years, was established within the Faculty of Arts and Science.

Student life was affected by more than the increases in fees and living costs. The resolution of 1911 was extended to cover participation in dramatics, and in debates with outside bodies. A regulation was introduced under which students with unsatisfactory records might be required to withdraw from the University. The Canadian Officers' Training Corps is listed for the first time in the Calendar for 1922-23. The University's doors were opened in 1928-29 to student fraternities and sororities, by a decision to do away with the regulation which required students to declare that they did not belong to secret societies. In 1929, two fraternities and three sororities were established.

At the Summer School, which had operated since 1919, arrangements were made for teachers to be able to attend the School, receive some instruction and be told how to proceed with their studies during the winter; they would then, at the time of the usual winter session final examinations, take these and obtain credit towards a degree. A year later, certain first-year courses were taught as they are now—that is, by giving double periods of instruction so as to present the whole course during the Summer School; but it was not until 1938 that the School held its own final examinations for degree credit.

This period saw the beginnings of the Alberta Research Council. A scientific association formed at the University in 1919-20 came to the conclusion that a thorough study of the facts underlying the economic life of the Province was necessary. This was submitted to the Provincial Government. As a result, the University was entrusted with the duty of carrying on economic research under the general chairmanship of the provincial secretary, and the University Farm was specifically authorized to maintain an experimental station.

The University received in 1923 its first great endowment from private sources; a grant of \$500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation.

After the University had for some three years availed itself of the courtesy of station CJCA for extension broadcasts, it began in 1927 to operate its own station, CKUA. Students and staff maintained and worked the equipment.

This history is not greatly concerned with persons, or with personalities other than that of the University itself. But it seems impossible to pass over the resignation of Dr. Tory, which took place on May 30, 1928. The seventh of the present-day faculties, that of Education, was in effect about to be added in the form of a School; and the fifth of the present-day Schools, that of Nursing, was already offering courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Almost the whole of the main framework of the University therefore existed when the first President retired.

(To be continued.)

THE RIDDLE

A young man will be wiser by and by;
An old man's wit may wander ere he die.

—Tennyson

"When I was young," the old man says,
"I was a callow youth like you";
Thus speaking with a doleful tongue,
"And sad it is I never knew
How few and fragile were the days
When I was young."
When I am old they say, they say:
There'll be no rainbow in the sky;
The perfume, too, will leave the rose.
Can loveliness then pass away?
I ask, but there is no reply—
Nobody knows! nobody knows!

—R. J. Lang

Editor's Note: Dr. Lang's former students will be glad to know that he lives contentedly in retirement at Peterborough, Ontario, where there is "a rather good library which I use a good deal." He adds that he appreciates the chance "to catch up on history and literature" which he has "missed in the pursuit of science".

IN MEMORIAM

A link with the University's storied past was broken recently with the passing of **Walter Davidson**, '13, in California. Mr. Davidson, in his undergraduate days, dabbled in journalism and enjoyed the distinction of being an associate editor responsible for the publication of the first edition of *The Gateway*.

Trail Blazers



Dr. Frank T. McClure, '38

Honors chemistry graduates from the University of Alberta have gained distinction in many fields. Recently we wrote of Dr. Raymond Lemieux, who discovered a method of producing synthetic sugar. In a widely different tack, Dr. Frank McClure has won acclaim for his research in the technology of rockets and guided missiles. He is now chairman of the Research Centre of the Applied Physics laboratory at John Hopkins University, and last fall was elected to membership in the Washington Academy of Sciences, a research body whose membership includes many prominent scientists in the vicinity of Washington, D.C.

Dr. McClure was born in Edmonton in 1916, received his schooling in Edmonton schools and entered the University in honors chemistry. He did his undergraduate thesis under Dr. Sandin, and recalls with warm admiration the other members of the department at that time. He says that the honors chemistry course he took at Alberta was at least the equivalent of that available in other universities of his acquaintance.

After graduation in 1938 he did post-graduate study in physical chemistry at the University of Wisconsin where he received his Ph.D. While at Wisconsin he did research in thermodynamics. Later he taught physical chemistry at the University of Rochester.

During the war he was engaged in research on rockets and jet propulsion for the United States Army in Washington, and as chief of the rocket ballistics and design division of the Allegheny ballistics laboratory in Cumberland, Maryland. He served as a special consultant to the army in the Pacific, working on the techniques of rocket warfare.

The Applied Physics laboratory of Johns Hopkins University has developed such important weapons as the proximity fuse and the ramjet or "Flying stovepipe", both of great importance in the development of guided missiles. Dr. McClure heads the Research Centre which deals with the fundamental problems in physics and chemistry and mathematics on which the Applied Physics laboratory bases its studies. Amongst other projects the Centre has worked on investigations of the upper atmosphere by means of high-flying rockets.

Dr. McClure is married to the former Miss Mary Soffa of Wisconsin and has two sons, Charles and Michael. He has a brother in Montreal and a sister, Mrs. W. F. Martin, living in Edmonton.

RECENT MARRIAGES

William M. Humphreys, '53, to Phyllis K. Bird, '53
Rowland Perry Glaister, '51, to Anne Elizabeth Debney, '51
Thomas Wm. Snowdon, '51, to Marion V. Henry, R.N.
George H. Yates to Dr. Lorna Dorothy Barnhouse, '33
Donald Allen McCoy to Juanette Mercer, '52
Capt. J. C. McDonald to M. Joan Butterfield, '44
T. L. Stevenson to Doris D. N. Melling, '52
Marven Bishop, '51, to Sheila Murray

BIRTHS

Pierce: To **Dr. Barry Pierce**, '49, and Mrs. Pierce, a son, Donald Barry.
 MacDonald: To **Dr. Dick MacDonald**, '48, and Mrs. MacDonald, a son, Grenville.
 Flint: To Mr. Clark J. Flint and Mrs. Flint (nee **Lillian Mary Dunn**, '49), a son, David Leslie.
 Garrison: To **Mr. Philip Garrison**, '52, and Mrs. Garrison, a daughter.
 Ross: To **Mr. Walter Ronald Ross**, '51, and Mrs. Ross, a son, Michael David.
 Mortimer: To **Dr. D. C. Mortimer**, '45, and Mrs. D. C. Mortimer (nee **Mary Robertson**, '47, a daughter, Patricia Rosemary.
 Hartling: To **Major G. P. Hartling**, '48, and Mrs. Hartling, a son, Richard Joel.
 Kernahan: To Mr. Martin Kernahan and Mrs. Kernahan (nee **Elaine Wagner**, '49, a daughter, Sheila Dorcas.
 Spackman: To Mr. Grant Spackman and Mrs. Spackman (nee **Beth Tanner**, '48) a son, David Eldon.

The Literary Record of the Early West

BY BRUCE B. PEEL

THE first book published in Western Canada was printed on birch-bark in 1841, at Norway House, Manitoba.

Methodist missionary James Evans, author of the 16 page volume, prepared it in Cree syllabics, the language spoken then by the majority of Western prairie dwellers. Since that time, the writings relating to the Prairie Provinces and the literary efforts of prairie dwellers have constituted a collection of over 2,800 books and pamphlets. If we are unacquainted with the extent and variety of the literature relating to western Canada, it is because many of the titles are seldom seen within the region. Some titles are not to be found in any library in the West, or indeed in all of Canada; for example, the two first Alberta imprints—which, as you might easily guess, publicized the wonders of Calgary—are not to be found in any library in the province.

The scarcity of certain of these titles, and our lack of familiarity with them, may be attributed to the following causes. In the first place, many of the titles were not written for the edification or entertainment of the natives. The best examples of this type of literature are immigration pamphlets. A second reason is that the majority of the books and pamphlets were published outside the region. As you know, the Canadian publishing industry has always been concentrated in Toronto and Montreal. A surprising number were published even further afield, in England, while a sprinkling came from scattered European presses. To give the flavor and variety of the imprints the following examples might be cited:

Bangalore, India, Regimental press, 1866.

Bulger's papers relating to Red River.

Geneva, Switzerland, 1901.

Notice of Canadian Doukhobors to All People concerning their Clash with the Canadian Government. (written in Russian)

Tilburg, Netherlands, 1908.

Weijer's *The Truth about Alberta* (written in Dutch)

Since the publications relating to western Canada were generally published outside the region, it is not surprising that some did not circulate within the region. A third reason for the scarcity of much of our literature relating to the region may be attributed to the slow development of those natural repositories of regional lore, libraries and archives.

Such an account as **The Literary Record of the Early West** is suggestive of deep probing and exhaustive research. We are indeed indebted to Bruce B. Peel for this illuminating study and also for the interesting manner in which he has fashioned it for print.

Mr. Peel is chief cataloguer at our own Rutherford Library and comes to the position with a rich academic background. A graduate with his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Saskatchewan and his B.L.S. from Toronto, he was in charge of the Shortt Collection of Canadiana at the University of Saskatchewan prior to his appointment here. At the moment he is compiling a bibliography of Western Canada, which is now nearing completion.

THE
NORTH WEST DIFFICULTY.
 Bishop Tache on the Amnesty Question.
 As reported to the Throne in the Fall of 1884 and in April 1885.

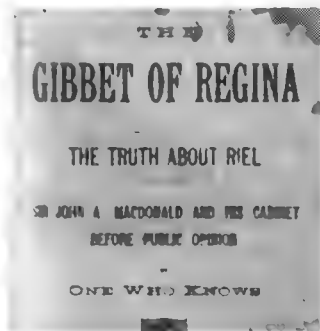
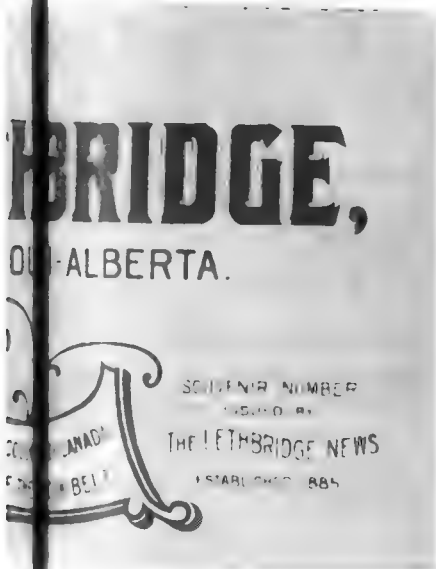
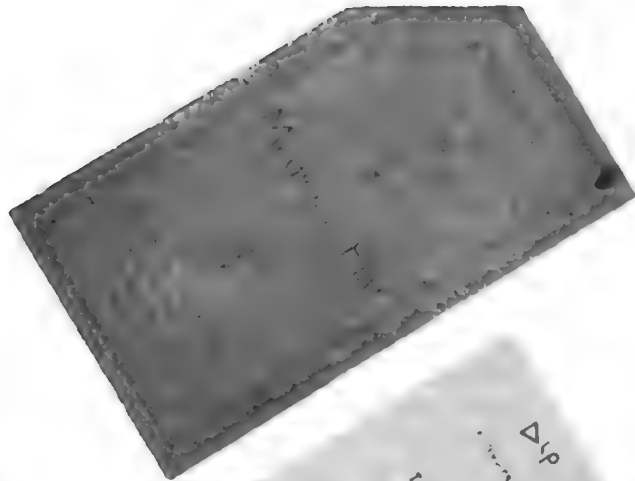
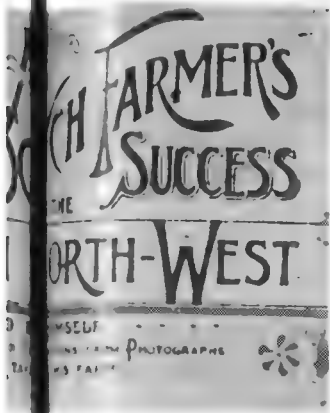
**WHAT SHALL WE DO
 IN OUR NEW TERRITORY.**
 BY
 THE HON. JAMES D. COOPER,
 MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.
 PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS,
 1885.

STRATHCONA
 A HISTORY OF THE
 DISTRICT OF STRATHCONA,
 ALBERTA, CANADA.
 BY
 J. H. BROWN,
 1890.


CANADIAN
 1890.

IRRIGATION
 AND
 DRY FARMING
 HORSE CATTLE
 AND
 SHEEP RANCHING
 COAL
 MINING
 RAILWAY
 CENTRE
 HOME
 OF THE
 SUGAR BEET
 ALFALFA
 FRUITS.
ETB
 SOUTH
 THE COLONIAL
 CENTRE OF THE WEST

THE PRAIRIE LANDS OF AMERICA
 NEW SETTLEMENTS
 HOME FOR IMMIGRANTS
 THE ALBERTA BOY AND HIS FUTURE



The aura of romance that hangs over the fur trade has given to the journals of explorers and traders a popular appeal, which has made them comparatively well-known. Some two dozen narratives and diaries have appeared in print. While a few of these were published during the lifetime of the authors (for instance, those of Alexander Henry, the elder, Harmon, and Mackenzie), the majority have appeared in this century. Many of these are laconic jottings never intended for print.

In the course of the 19th century three conflicts on the banks of the Red River each produced a spate of pamphlets. The first of these was the Selkirk controversy. The attempts of the Nor' Westers to drive out the Selkirk colonists, culminating in the massacre of Seven Oaks in 1816, led to a series of trials in eastern Canada. During the trials both factions tried to influence public opinion by publishing pamphlets. With titles such as *A Narrative of Occurrences in the Indian Countries* all purported to tell what really happened in the west.

After the union of the fur trade companies in 1821, the most significant development during the next forty years was the spread of missionary endeavour. To the bibliographer the interesting aspect of this was the giving of written languages to the Indians, and the translation of the Scriptures. In 1840, the Rev. James Evans at Norway House invented the Cree syllabic. Then came the problem of producing books for the Indians to read. Too well-known to need repeating is the story of how Evans made letter moulds from oak, type metal from the lead of bullets and tea-chest lining, and ink from chimney soot. In 1841, from this crude press came the West's first book, a small, birch-bark hymnary in Cree syllabic.

A number of stories are told to illustrate the spread of the knowledge of reading among the Cree. I like the story of the two little bands of Indians meeting in the northern woods. A member of the first band carried one of the Rossville pamphlets, probably a few pages bearing one of the Gospels. He taught the Indians of the second band to read. When the bands were about to go their separate ways, the Indians of the second band protested: "You have taught us to read, but we have nothing to read." So after a solemn Council the pamphlet was torn down the middle and each band went off carrying a few pages of printing.

One might mention the contributions of the native-helpers, Henry Steinhauer and John Sinclair, or the work of the Rev. William Mason and the Rev. James Hunter. In their translating the two missionaries were greatly assisted by their wives. Mrs. Mason was half Cree, while Mrs. Hunter was the daughter of a fur trader. In 1861 the British and Foreign Bible Society published the whole of the Bible in Cree syllabic.

In Alberta one thinks of Father Lacombe's translation of the New Testament, the bits of Scripture translated into the Blackfoot tongue by Tims and Stocken, and the translation of St. Mark's Gospel into the Beaver language by Garrioch. As far as I know, the only portion of the Bible ever printed in this province was St. Mark's Gospel in Cree printed at the Anglican mission at Athabasca Landing in 1896.

As early as 1833 a plan which would have opened up the West was put forth by an English eccentric and pamphleteer. Sir Richard Broun made the Dictionary of National Biography because of his numerous writings on burial and sepulchres. In a less funereal mood he penned a scheme for "*a Line of Direct Elemental Inter-course between Europe and Asia by Route of British North American Possessions, and the Systematic Colonization of the Vacant Crown Territories over which it will pass.*" With the loss of Oregon in 1845 some British imperialists saw in a trans-continental railway the best means of preserving the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company from American expansion. To some pamphleteers railway construction was an opportunity to rid England of its unemployed, to others to deport its felons. Captain Wilson in his book *Britain Redeemed and Canada Preserved* proposed that the railway be built by some 20,000 convicts, 5,000 guards, and 6,000 paupers. The convicts were to be stationed in fortress-like prison camps strung across the country at intervals of 50 miles. Allan McDonell, a Toronto railway promoter, wanted to build a line from Lake Superior to the plains, and in his perspectus, calculated how much the railway could make by marketing the robes and tongues of the tens of thousands of buffalo killed annually. Ironically, thirty years later the first freight carried out by the C.P.R. was the bones of the vanished herds. Another interesting pamphlet on railways was one by a frugal-minded inventor named Foster who proposed that a railway line to Red River be built with wooden rails.

By the 1850's it was apparent to all that the vast territory of Rupert's Land could not be ruled much longer by a monopolistic fur trading company. Politicians and others both in Britain and Canada began to discuss the country's future. To this period belong the reports of the famous expeditions of H. Y. Hind and John Palliser. During the period a number of pamphlets were published attacking the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company. Two pamphlets with suggestions as to what should be done with the West are interesting. They are Roche's *New Disposal of Convicts* and Isbister's *Proposal for a New Penal Colony*. Roche's pamphlet is largely a compilation of newspaper opinion about the suitability of the West for convicts. Isbister, a half-breed born beside the Saskatchewan, had become a headmaster of some status in Britain, and the translator of Latin textbooks for English school boys. He knew our rugged climate. He argued that Rupert's Land would be as salubrious for the felons of England as was Siberia for the prisoners of the Czar.

The half-dozen books which are regarded as the travel classics of western Canada, relate to this period. Travel in the West was still adventuresome, the books were well-written, and the public receptive to any information about Rupert's Land. The books are:

Paul Kane	<i>Wanderings of an Artist Among the Indians</i>
Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle	<i>North-West Passage by Land</i>
Earl of Southesk'	<i>Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains</i>
Captain Butler	<i>Great Lone Land and Wild North Land</i>
G. M. Grant	<i>Ocean to Ocean</i>

Milton and Cheadle's book was what we would call a best seller, and at the end of the century was still in print. The book owes much to the shenanigans of Mr. O. B., the transcontinental hitch-hiker, Milton and Cheadle picked up in Edmonton. They did it for the knot in the old school tie; Cambridge, I believe. Mr. O. B. was a scholar—the professorial type—who figured in many a delightful incident. He was afraid of his horse, and his horse took advantage of him. He was afraid of bears. He was afraid of work; and when there were camp duties to be done, he retreated to the shrubbery to read Paley's *Evidences of Christianity*. He was ever ready to offer advice sprinkled with Latin quotations. Mr. O. B. exasperated the travellers beyond endurance, but he saved the book from dullness.

Canada had scarcely paid her £300,000 for Rupert's Land when the Red River Rebellion flared up. This insurrection produced three dozen pamphlets and books, which may be divided into three classes. There were the official reports, and the reports of observers and participants in the colony. Secondly, there were the publications of soldiers who were members of the 1,200-man Wolseley expedition which made the arduous journey along the waterways and over the portages between Superior and Red River. One veteran, J. C. Major, wrote a versified account in a metre as rough as the 42 portages the expedition crossed. Major had his poem published in Winnipeg, the first book in English to be printed in western Canada. The only challenge this publication has to the honor is something called a document by G. O. Corbett printed a few months earlier. This is not available to the bibliographer for examination as the only located copy was sealed—along with a miscellany of other things—in the cornerstone of Winnipeg's first city hall in 1876. The third group of pamphlets relate to the amnesty question and the Lepine trial.

Louis Riel's second rebellion in 1885 produced even a greater spate of pamphlets. In fact, no episode on the pages of prairie history has produced so many. By 1889 some ninety books and pamphlets had made their appearance. The literature of the Saskatchewan Rebellion falls into four groups: the accounts of the military campaign, the narratives of Indian captives, the forensic pamphlets on the treason trial and the hanging, and the literary efforts inspired by the events.

About a dozen soldiers, from privates to generals, put their experiences on paper. The liveliest account is *Reminiscences of a Bungle* by one of the bunglers. General Middleton's *Parting Address to the People of Canada* is a touching little rear-guard action designed to fend off the attacks of his detractors. Middleton had earned the dislike of the Canadian militia mainly for his condescending attitude toward militiamen, but also for his cautious advance on Batoche when the militia were spoiling for blood and glory. In his pamphlet, among other things, Middleton denied that he had permitted his troops to loot; the boys had walked off with Gabriel Dumont's pool table, but not to play snooker, but to bulwark the S.S. Northcote for running the rebel's fire at Batoche.

Of the narratives of captivity, the best is William Bleasdel Cameron's *War-Trail of Big Bear*. Mrs. Govanlock and Mrs. Delaney, whose husbands were killed at Frog Lake, wrote *Two Months in the Camp of Big Bear*. In contrast to American frontier literature which has a fairly large portion relating to Indian captivities, these titles are about all to be found in western Canada.

The trial and hanging of Riel became a political issue in eastern Canada. Three months after Riel's death the Canadian parliament met for its last session before dissolution. Playing to the electors in the coming election, opposition members fanned the issue to a white heat in eastern Canada. Fifteen of the authors of contemporary pamphlets were active politicians. Two pamphlets were published in the United States, apparently with the idea of arousing American public opinion; they were *The Blood of Abel* and the *Gibbet of Regina* by One who Knows. It is significant that not one contemporary pamphlet was written by a western Canadian.

The greatest advertising campaign this country has even seen was the campaign to sell the West to prospective immigrants. It lasted forty years from 1872 to 1914. One method of advertising the West was through the wide distribution of immigration pamphlets. A conservative estimate of the number of titles published during the settlement period is 250 titles. By 1906 this immigration literature had become a flood, for in that year the Department of the Interior distributed 4,445,310 pamphlets, leaflets, and maps.

Thomas Spence, one-time clerk of the Legislative Council of Manitoba, must be regarded as the father of the immigration pamphlet. Among the occupations he had had in a varied career was that of President of the short-lived comic-opera Republic at Portage La Prairie. Even more trying must have been his position as Canadian immigration agent in California. The "banana belt" which some of the immigration literature is said to have claimed western Canada to be, could have little appeal to people in the land of orange groves. Spence ended his days in Edmonton; and as far as is known was the only ex-president of a republic to lie buried there. Spence published his first pamphlet, *Manitoba and the Northwest; Its Resources and Advantages to the Emigrant and Capitalist*, in 1871.

The development of immigration literature is an interesting study. In the early 'Seventies the pamphlets gave as evidence of the West's agricultural potentialities the statements of eminent men. The success stories of recent settlers were probably the most successful propaganda. Sometimes these testimonials were letters, at other times they were in question and answer form. A third type of testimony was the reports of parties of delegates who toured the West at the expense of the dominion government or the C.P.R. A party of delegates might be representative of Old Country farmers, a number of American journalists, or a few members of the British House of Commons. For instance, Lloyd George was one of a party of three Welsh M.P.'s. He wrote such a glowing report of the West's prospects that one was left with the impression that had his prospects not been so bright in the House of Commons he would have tried his fortune on a Saskatchewan homestead.

The format of immigration pamphlets improved in the 1890's as the art of advertising developed on this continent. After the turn of the century someone coined the slogan "the last, best West". To appreciate its appeal to Americans, one should remember that after the 1890's free homesteads were no longer available in the United States. The westward rolling frontier had been an important part of the American way of life for several generations. Across the 49th parallel was "the last, best West".

Certain immigration pamphlets were closely associated with the settlement in the West of certain racial groups and certain colonies. It would be interesting to know what results the following pamphlet brought:

A Future for the Deaf and Dumb in the Canadian North-West. Being an Account of the First Attempt at Colonization in the Canadian North-West by Miss J. E. Groom, and a Plan for her Future Operations. London, 1884.

After the pioneer optimism came a cycle of disillusionment on the prairies. Those whose dreams had dissolved spoke of the immigration literature as fiction. If, in the immigration literature there was a discrepancy between the claims and reality, it was due more to the prevalent optimism than to conscious effort to deceive. Immigration literature, in its narrowest sense, may be defined as those publications put out by government agencies and railways.

Certainly the publicity pamphlets put out by cities—and even by three-elevator towns—were prone to exaggerate. For instance, few persons other than Lethbridgeans would altogether agree with this description of Lethbridge set forth on the cover of a publicity pamphlet.

Lethbridge: a Railway Centre with the Mineral Resources of Pittsburg and the Agricultural Territory of Minneapolis, the Commercial and Industrial Capital of Southern Alberta, the Western Gateway of the Canadian Prairies.

One of the attractions itemized in Saskatoon's publicity booklets was that the city had no old people to hinder progress.

During the settlement period the West also received publicity through travel books. Most of the travellers were English. Some obtained their information about the country through the windows of trains on the main line of the C.P.R., but others stayed on the prairies long enough to acquaint themselves with social conditions. Take for example Ella Sykes, who wrote *A Kitchen-Help in Canada*. Miss Sykes, who had written a couple of travel books on the Middle East—*Through Persia on a Side-Saddle*—was interested in employment prospects for Englishwomen in western Canada. Miss Sykes took positions as a hired girl in four different homes. One position was on a dairy farm near Edmonton. Unbeknown to her mistresses, she was jotting down her observations of Canadian household methods. The books make interesting reading.

A number of books describing homestead life made their appearances during the same period. One thinks of such titles as:

A Year in Manitoba, being the experience of a retired officer in settling his sons.

A Lady's Life on a Farm in Manitoba, by Mary Georgina Hall.

Homesteading, by Edward West.

It is significant that these contemporary accounts of pioneering were written by Englishmen. Since the settler from eastern Canada had a tradition of pioneering behind him, roughing it on the prairies did not seem as novel as it would to the Englishman. Furthermore, the eastern Canadian did not have a literary tradition.

After this thumb-nail survey of the writings of the period of settlement, an examination of the writings of the ethnic groups, other than Anglo-Saxon, follows naturally.

The striking feature about the writings in French is that the bulk of them were written not by French-Canadians, but by old-country Frenchmen, and most of these old-country Frenchmen were Catholic clergymen of the Oblate order.

One thinks of Father Morice, who produced three or four dozen scholarly articles and books. Or of Father Royer, who had made a journey of exploration into the wildest part of the Sahara Desert, and had renovated his centuries-old parish church in France, with the proceeds from his book. Then he read of western Canada, visited it, wrote a book about his travels and remained to found a parish in the driest part of the West.

The first poem composed in French was Pierre Falcon's song of victory after the Battle of Seven Oaks in 1816. *Chanson de la Grenouillere*, more barbaric than martial, was sung to the accompaniment of scraping fiddles at Metis get-togethers for many years. The first poetry to appear in print was the posthumous works of Louis Riel entitled *Poesies Religieuses et Politiques*.

In prose the most recent work is Gabrielle Roy's *La Petite Poule d'Eau*. Two other writers who have used the West for the locale of their novels are Georges Bugnet and Maurice Constantin-Weyer. Both are old-country Frenchmen. In 1928 Constantin-Weyer received the Goncourt award for his *Un Homme se Penche sur son Passe*. Bugnet, resident in Paradise Valley, and who has lived in the West since 1905, is better known for his rose growing—la rose Theresa Bugnet, a thornless rose named after his wife,—than he is for his writings. Several years ago his novel *La Foret* was described by the late E. K. Brown as the best novel to come out of western Canada to that date.

In the German language there are at least half-a-dozen books of adventure written by Germans who have returned to Germany. Of the German groups on the prairies, only the Mennonites can be said to have a literature of their own. There are several pamphlet histories of the Bergthal Mennonites, a few doctrinal treatises, and a few novels. Since the latter have as their locale the Mennonite colonies in the Ukraine in the halcyon days before the Revolution, or the Bolshevik terror itself, the authors cannot be included within the fellowship of prairie fiction writers; they are spiritual exiles living in the past. The authoritative work on the Germans is Lehmann's *Das Deutschtum in Westkanada*.

The Ukrainians have always maintained an intense interest in events in Eastern Europe. Consequently, many of their publications relate to the Ukraine. The writings relating to the Ukrainian community in the Prairie provinces number about thirty volumes. It includes the literary efforts of Ukrainians, which consists of about six volumes of poetry and a couple of novels. Penned by a former Edmontonian, *Kiriak's Syny Semli* (Sons of the Soil) is a three-volumed work, which has as its theme the assimilation of a Ukrainian community into the pattern of life in the West. The novel covers three generations. It starts with the arrival of a party of immigrants in an alien land. Lonely and homesick, they

carry among their luggage little satchels containing the black earth of their homeland which they know they shall never see again. The novelist follows his subjects through the hardships and heartbreaks of the early days when the men worked at railway construction and the women tried to operate the farms with inadequate power and machinery. Always there is the problem of adjustment to the Anglo-Saxon way of life, and to the people outside the district. The novel has its shortcomings, but it has a great theme.

In each of Yiddish, Russian (Doukhobors), Hungarian, Walloon, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish languages there are from one to half a dozen titles.

The writings of the Icelandic ethnic group deserve special mention. Their literary talent runs to lyrical poetry. Outstanding names are those of G. J. Guttormsson and S. G. Stephansson, who up to the time of his death in 1927 was a resident of Markerville, near Red Deer. According to Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, who has long been interested in the literature of the non-Anglo-Saxon cultural groups in the West, the best poetry being written in Canada is not being written in English at all.

In the field of English fiction it is interesting to notice that there have been a number of Englishmen, who like Constantin-Weyer, returned to the Old-Country and turned to writing. The first to cash in on his experiences in the Canadian West was R. M. Ballantyne, an ex-fur trader, who became a popular writer of boys' books, books which are still read with enjoyment a century later. Another example is J. Mackie whose first novel *The Devil's Playground* was written while he was still in the Mounted Police. There is a whistle-stop in Southern Alberta named after Harold Bindloss, another writer of light fiction.

The Prairie Provinces have provided the locale for more than 125 novels. Among the better known writers, such names as McClung, Stead, Stringer, Grove, and Ralph Connor. The treatise dealing with the literary merits of western fiction writers is, of course, Prof. McCourt's *The Canadian West in Fiction*.

The first rhymester in the Canadian West wrote in 1691. He was Henry Kelsey, first white man to reach the Canadian prairies, who wrote his journal in rhyming couplets. Historians regret that on his first journey he did not give less attention to his couplets and more to his geography. The most prolific prairie poet was Isaac White whose output compares with that of T. S. Eliot, but whose content defies comparison with anyone's. Prof. McCourt points to a volume by Bernard Tennyson, a Q.C. at Moosomin in the 1890's and a nephew of the poet laureate, as evidence that literary genius is not necessarily transmitted to nephews.

The imprint of Rhoda Sivell's *Voices from the Range*, epitomizes the isolation of the creative writer in rural communities. The volume was printed by the T. Eaton Company. One can visualize the poetess, out on the lone range with a collection of verse she wanted published. Her one link with the outside world was the mail-order catalogue, so she sent it off to the personal shopper.

The number of volumes of poetry published in the West, many of them furtive little works, total 70 titles. Writing a collection of poems does not require the sustained effort of a novel, and can be printed at a relatively small cost.

Perhaps the last word on prairie poetry is to be found in the biography of Sarah Binks, sweet songstress of Saskatchewan. Her biographer, Paul Hiebert,—a philologist turned chemist—attributes to his heroine some fine pastoral poetry, for instance, her odes to Ole, the hired man.

The mention of Sarah leads to satirical writings. Canadians have been accused of not being able to laugh at themselves, but sometimes they have been able to laugh at their politicians.

That famed character of the frontier, the remittance man, was satirized by W. H. P. Jarvis in *Letters of a Remittance Man to Mother*.

The greatest satirist the West has ever seen was, of course, Bob Edwards, of the Calgary Eye-Opener.

In any survey of the writings relating to the prairies one naturally expects to hear something about the Mounted Police and the ranching industry. It is interesting to compare the early personal accounts by policemen—which leave the reader with the impression that patrol work was extremely dull—with the glamorized secondary accounts that began to appear after 1900. With regard to ranching, an industry that has always had a romantic appeal, it is surprising that there are few publications. Of the several books and pamphlets relating to ranching, four relate to one ranch—the Oxley.

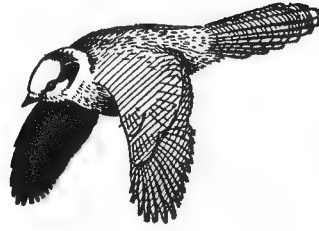
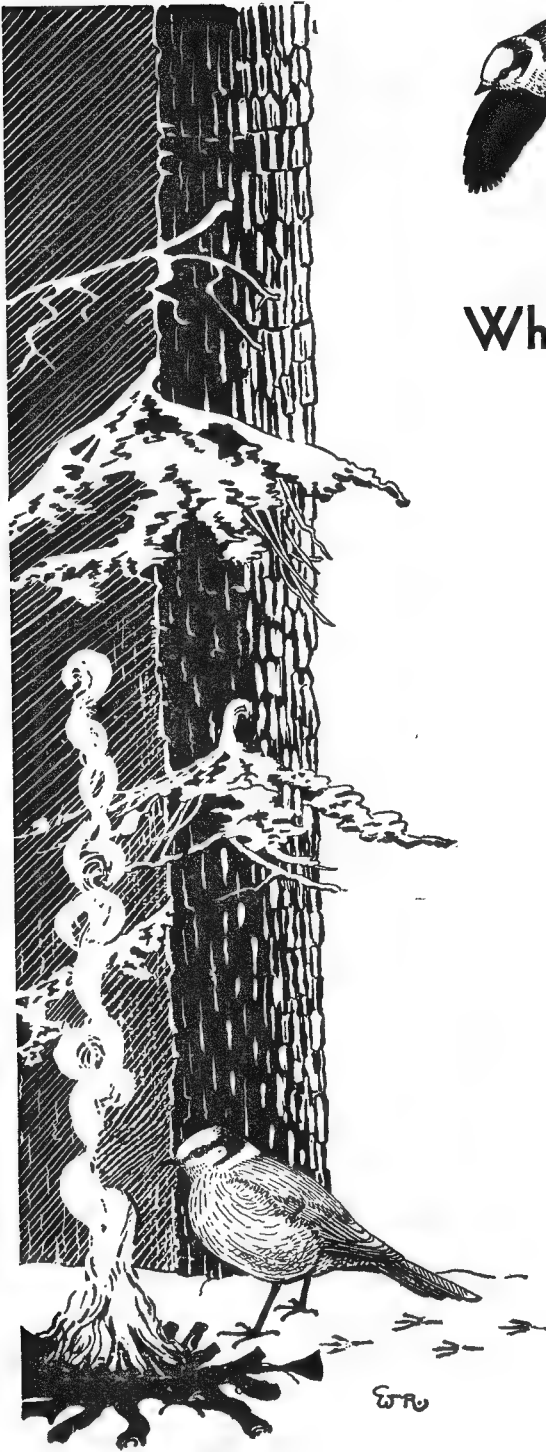
The writings published during the drouth years of the 'Thirties are disappointing. Grass-root pamphlets giving expression to the radicalism then prevalent on the prairies hardly exist. The reason, I suppose, was the lack of money—the radicals had to find an outlet for their ideas in the letter-box of newspapers, particularly the farm publications.

In the last decade there has been a marked increase in the number of local histories to make their appearance. This mushrooming of local histories is most marked in Manitoba and the older-settled districts of Saskatchewan, as communities discover that they have fiftieth, sixtieth, and seventy-fifth birthdays. Another reason for the increase in local histories is the awareness in many communities that the personal links with the pioneer generation are fast snapping.



The Richard Hillary Memorial Fellowship

The Richard Hillary Memorial Fellowship, to the value of £500 per year for two years (to be awarded for the first time in 1954 and to cover the two academic years 1954-55 and 1955-56) is being offered by the Richard Hillary Memorial Trust. It is to be tenable at Trinity College, Oxford, by a male graduate in the humanities of the University of Alberta. Applications should be sent to the Registrar not later than April 15th.



Whiskeyjack . .

Lawnmowers and Progress (2)

"So this is what the University of Alberta campus looks like—in the year 2025", I remarked to Whiskeyjack. A dense, rank, skunk-cabbage-like undergrowth surrounded us on all sides. Some of the thick, succulent, strong-smelling leaves rose so high that they flopped over on my head.

"And if this is the campus—where's the university?"

"Hey you", a voice called out in a tone of outraged warning. "Watch out for those rabbits."

I turned to see an outlandish figure. He had a rifle in the crook of his arm; he was dressed in an ill-fitting suit of brown, coarse felt; he had on a hat of faded felt; and he walked clumsily in felt boots. He was writing in a notbeook.

"Where is the university?" I asked him, feeling some embarrassment at the thought of my being a citizen of 1954 and of his being a—well, belonging to 2025.

"It must have been a large one", said the man in felt boots. "The buildings are still standing—they're over in that direction". He pointed with his pencil. He looked me up

and down without showing curiosity. "I suppose", he said, "you're the new research people from the south? Well, we're all camped in the main building—we'll be seeing you. By the way, there's a town here, name of Edmonton—according to the map. But we've not reconnoitred it properly—they beasts have been too thick for us."

"Oh", was all I said.

"I've got a job of work to do—sorry I can't stop to show you about—the camp's straight ahead. And watch out for the rabbits." He walked off into the undergrowth, his felt boots flopping clumsily.

"Rabbits", I said, "rabbits?"

"Look, look", pointed Whiskeyjack.

I thought at first—when I looked in the direction indicated by Whiskeyjack—that *they* were prehistoric monsters. But they bounded like rabbits, they were clad in a pelt with some resemblance to rabbit fur, and they nibbled with cleft palate faces at the giant cabbage. Undoubtedly they were rabbits—but, rabbits of monstrous size. The larger adults stood at least eight foot high.

"What are they?" asked Whiskeyjack.

I counted a dozen of them. "They look like rabbits", I hesitated.

"They are rabbits", he said. "And—what do you think of them? Eh?"

I admit I was more than a little nervous—especially when they came bounding towards us with great sickening thuds at the end of each leap. Imagine a herd of cows leaping six or eight feet in the air.

"Not much, at first sight", I told Whiskeyjack.

"Do you know this place?" Whiskeyjack asked me.

"I believe it's the University of Alberta campus", I said.

He smiled. "It was—in the year 1954; and it still was, in the year 2000. "But", he said, pausing, "what is it now—in the year 2025?"

"Where is the university?" I asked.

"There isn't one", Whiskeyjack told me. "There is no Edmonton, either. And no Calgary, no Saskatoon, no Winnipeg. There is no Canadian prairie. And no American prairie, either. The whole interior of the continent has been evacuated. It is merely a rabbit-infested wilderness of rabbit-grass. And the rabbits are eight foot high."

"Well", I said—it was all I could say.

"It's not very well."

"Are they dangerous?" I asked.

"They are not carnivorous", Whiskeyjack said. I thought, however, of our acquaintance in felt boots—he was carrying a rifle.

"At least", I said, "these eight foot rabbits must have enormous economic significance."

Whiskeyjack whistled lightly. "You think they're an economic blessing then", he said mockingly. "Fur?—Meat?—Fertilizer? Eh?"

"Well, aren't they?"

"Others thought so too, at first. But," he told me, "the fur is used for an inferior cloth which no one has a good word for. And the meat—the meat is edible, but not palatable. No one in this age regards them as anything but a curse. Rabbit meat is consumed everywhere. But no one admits to eating rabbit. It is served as Canada beef, or prairie bacon, or American lamb."

"Whiskeyjack—tell me about these rabbits", I said.

"They are progress", he said.

"How did they happen?"

"Technological progress backfired on us—a biological experiment got out of control", said Whiskeyjack. "Now they are gradually spreading over the face of the earth—wherever rabbit grass will grow, there you will find rabbits. And rabbit grass will grow where anything will grow. Civilization is being squeezed back to the sea-coasts."

"Can't measures be taken?" I asked.

"Experiments in genetic mutations produced the rabbits. Why, say some authorities, can't similar experiments conjure up some rabbit enemy. But", said Whiskeyjack, "other authorities are afraid that a plague of giant wolves could be worse or at least as bad as a plague of giant rabbits."

"Why don't they hunt them down?"

"Ah—but there's no ammunition. It is in such short supply that the bow and arrow is reviving. Moreover, the rabbits do provide cheap food and clothing. There are good political reasons for not getting rid of them completely. In any case, shells and rifles are hard to come by."

"Why aren't more shells and rifles produced?"

"Just think", said Whiskeyjack, "the manufacturing areas are limited to the sea coasts. Commissions are always being set up to study the problem. No doubt our friend in the felt boots belongs to some commission to study the rabbit problem. In the meantime, the rabbit multiplies."

I wanted to question Whiskeyjack further—but the day was growing on. We had to think of getting back to 1954.

"Going backward in time", Whiskeyjack warned me, "will be less pleasant than going forward."

We broke the time barrier in reverse. I did experience a greater degree of mental blackout than I had experienced the other way. But after some minutes my head cleared, and I found myself looking at the familiar campus of 1954. The sight of the familiar redbrick buildings filled me with a sense of pleasant relief.

"And there", I called out to Whiskeyjack, "is a lawnmower." After the dwarf grass of the year 2000, and the terrifying rabbit-grass of the year 2025, the familiar shape of a lawnmower and its put-put-putter filled me with joy. "Praise be", I said, "for the lawnmower of 1954."

A lawnmower was gently purring towards us. A spray of grass danced in the late afternoon sun.

"It's an emblem," said Whiskeyjack.

"For me, it's nothing more than a lawnmower", I said. "A pox on all your emblems."

"All afternoon", persisted Whiskeyjack, "we have been pursuing progress. And here is our answer—this lawnmower is an emblem of progress."

"I am very grateful——" I began, trying to polish up an excuse to take my leave of Whiskeyjack.

"Look", he said, "it's a good thing, isn't it?"

"The lawnmower?" I asked, frivolously.

"No—progress. Progress is a good thing, isn't it?"

"If it leads to rabbits nine foot high", I answered, "no—definitely no."

"Then progress is a bad thing, eh?"

"Yes—no", I began. My sympathy for the Athenians who murdered Socrates took on a new dimension. At this moment, I'd have cheerfully poured out the hemlock for Whiskeyjack.

"Phwew", whistled Whiskeyjack, "we're getting there at last. He admits that progress can be good and bad. So that it's not a question of progress or no progress, but a question of what sort of progress? Eh? Right?"

I agreed, for I realized I'd been "patricked", to use a favorite expression of my father, Jeremy Patrick. He had a great soul of contention, and like Dr. Johnson, a love of downing an opponent in argument. "I've *patricked* him", my father would tell my mother.

Whiskeyjack did not know my father's term, but he knew he had me "patricked".

"And what sort of progress is good", Whiskeyjack continued in a tone of sweetest reasonableness, "and what sort is bad?"

"I don't know."

"And you—you", chortled Whiskeyjack, "are a student of philosophy, a lover of wisdom?"

"Well, just consider", he said, after he had enjoyed his chortle at my expense, "just consider this lawnmower. It moves forward when it cuts grass, doesn't it?"

"Yes."

"But the point is—the blade that *cuts* the grass moves *backwards*—it does move backward, doesn't it?"

"Yes", I said. "But what of it?"

"False progress", pontificated Whiskeyjack, "moves forward by abandoning all the benefits of the past—scrap the past, is its motto. But true progress—it moves forward just like this lawnmower, but it incorporates a backward motion in its forward sweep. True progress not only moves forward to uncover fresh good, but it also moves backward to cherish and preserve all the good discovered in the past. True progress——"

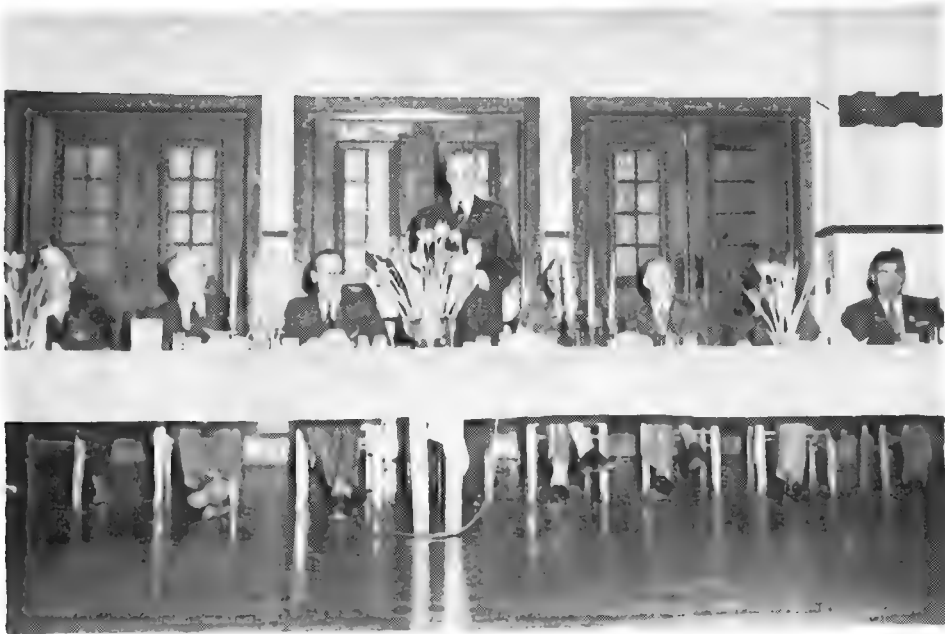
But the lawnmower, emblem of true progress, was by this time right on top of us, and the whirl of the motor and of the blade drowned out Whiskeyjack's words.

—G.P.

NEW FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY

Dr. M. E. Geissinger, Edmonton
 Mr. M. Weisler, Edmonton
 Mr. C. W. Carry, Edmonton
 Mr. Leslie H. Irwin, Edmonton
 Mr. J. C. Ken Madsen, Edmonton
 Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Gardner, Calgary.

N.B.—Friends of the University are those who subscribe five dollars a year or more to provide scholarships and research facilities, extras, for the University. They receive *The New Trail* without further subscription.—Ed.



Entertainment provided by students at the University of Alberta was featured at the second annual dinner of the Friends of the University in Athabasca Hall recently. About 70 business men from Edmonton and vicinity were in attendance and heard addresses by Dr. Andrew Stewart, President of the University, and Mr. L. Y. Cairns, Q.C., an executive member of the Friends and a member of the first graduating class of the University.

Members of the Friends' executive, shown right to left in above photo: J. Katzin, J. R. Munro, F. G. Winspear, L. Y. Cairns, H. A. Dyde (chairman), President Stewart, A. V. Carlson, A. G. Markle.



the chipmunk

A timely chinook brought the chipmunk out of hibernation in time for the Mixed Chorus concert on February 2nd. He hasn't missed one since 1947 and this year's was one of the best yet.

The program opened with something a little heavier than the Chorus has done before—the Bach Motet, "Jesu, Joy and Treasure". It has been said that Bach is no more difficult to sing than many of the things choirs more commonly do. Not being a musician we cannot say whether this is true, but there is, in our opinion, nothing so richly satisfying as a Bach chorale—and it is all too seldom that we have the opportunity to hear works like this as it were "in the flesh", rather than impersonally over the radio. The difficulties of time and changing personnel that make the Chorus different from most choirs make even more sincere our congratulations to Mr. Eaton and his Chorus and to Mr. Crighton who played the organ so beautifully, for this wonderful musical experience.

The Motet was followed by some sprightly folk songs and a lovely Christmas song by Francois Gevaert. This section was ably handled by the assistant conductor, Gordon K. Greene.

In another departure from usual procedure, the second half of the program opened with sixteen madrigal singers grouped about a table singing some beautiful sixteenth century part songs. This was followed by full chorus with two familiar numbers, "Music When Soft Voices Die" and "Sweet Day So Cool". Then came the strange and evocative "Song of the Fishermen" from Benjamin Britten's "Peter Grimes". The program concluded with eleven Gypsy Songs by Brahms. We could have done with five, but it would be churlish to quarrel with such an excellent program.

Wherever the chorus goes on its spring tour this year it will be taking along not only the largest group but the most enjoyable concert it has yet offered.

While on the subject of music may we take this opportunity to express belated thanks for one of the nicest things of the Christmas season, the annual Christmas concert. The Bach Christmas Oratorio, presented by the University Singers is the sort of thing that could become as much a part of the Christmas tradition as the Messiah, and that both of these and the carol singing were enjoyed to the full was evidenced by the people who crowded Con Hall and stood in the aisles for over two hours.

Something a little different is brewing for the Studio Theatre's next production. The members of the drama class of the Fine Arts department are doing "The Braggart Warrior", a classical Roman comedy.

Education, progressive or traditional, has been much discussed both on and off campus lately. The Humanities Association held a panel on Education before Christmas, and at the January meeting of the Association, Dr. Scarlett spoke of the value of a study of history to men in government. Dr. Hardy of the Classics Department, has written a series of articles on "Education in Alberta" which appeared in the Edmonton Journal. Although we don't necessarily subscribe to Dr. Hardy's point of view, the articles do seem to be one of the most fair-minded appraisals of the aims and performance of both sides, and help a good deal to clarify the issue for those of us who would like for our children something better than we got and also better than they are currently getting.

Politics have received a share of attention around the campus with visits from Mr. George

Drew in January and Mr. Tim Buck in February. We haven't yet heard of anyone burning an effigy of Senator McCarthy.

Dr. and Mrs. L. P. V. Johnson and their family arrived home from Syria on New Year's Eve. We commiserated with them about the sudden change of climate but they said that on the contrary they were more comfortable here in warm houses than they had been before leaving Syria where the heating is not adequate for cooler weather. They had much to tell of their year abroad. Dr. Johnson felt that his work with the Syrian government under F.A.O. had been a good beginning but that there was still much left to be done.

Dr. Bernard Riedel, assistant professor of Pharmacy, has been granted a Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Western Ontario Medical School. A former member of the R.C.A.F. and the R.A.F., Dr. Riedel has a brilliant academic record and holds the rank of squadron leader in the University Air Training Plan. Last summer he did biological research on cancer at the Chalk River Atomic Energy Project and plans to continue working in that field on returning to the University.

Dr. George Haythorne, a graduate, was recently named assistant deputy minister in the federal department of labor.

A fourth year student in animal husbandry won an all expense trip to the Royal Winter Fair in a Swift Canadian essay contest. He is Ronald Grant McCullough of Lacombe who is well known on the campus as a member of the Flying Club, radio operator, announcer and in sports and fraternity circles.

Dr. John Convey, director of the Federal Mines Branch, addressed the annual meeting of the Alberta Northwest Chamber of Mines and Resources on January 15th. Dr. Convey is a graduate of 1940.

Miss Audrey McKim has written a new novel, "Lexy O'Connor", which deals with the life of a teacher in a remote one-room school.

Another Alberta novelist, W. D. Mitchell, has a new book "The Alien" which has been appearing in serial form in McLean's and should be available in book form shortly.

A new series of evening classes began on January 25th. Courses include public speaking and chairmanship, sight singing and ear training, contemporary philosophy, clothing and

design, law of the layman, music appreciation, world affairs, legal administration, problems of the oil industry, effective writing, landscaping the small lot (is any lot small when you're landscaping it?) and conversational French.

The University of Alberta has a new director of the School of Commerce and professor of business administration in the person of Dr. Francis G. Winspear, who, it will be recalled, received an honorary doctor of laws degree at Spring Convocation, 1951.

Dr. Winspear has had a long association with the School of Commerce at the University of Alberta. He joined the staff of the department of accounting in 1930 and was professor of accounting at the time of his resignation in 1949.

In his perambulations about the campus the chipmunk has been amazed at the blaze of early spring colour popping up all over the place. A three-way race for the presidency of the Students' Union is under way at time of writing, and there is an abundance of brilliant posters and placards dotting the buildings and landscape. This year, five important Union posts were filled by acclamation, the remaining seven being contested.

Every winter there's quite a competition waged between the student faculties in the matter of "blood letting".

The Red Cross set up their beds in the Wau-neita Lounge and the very worthwhile race is on. This year nearly 1,700 pints of blood were donated by the students in clinics held during the last two weeks of January. The returns from the Calgary Branch of the University boosted the total well over the 2,000 mark.

This clinic is the largest single source of blood for the manufacture of gamma globulin in Alberta. The nurses carried off the honours this term, 95% of their number donating. More than half of all the students on the campus participated.

Enthusiastic audiences were loud in their praise of the Varsity Guest Weekend performances of the University Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Crighton of the music division of the fine arts department.

Two students at the University have been singled out for travel scholarships in connection with World University Service.

Mr. Ralph Marshall, enrolled in the Faculty of Education, will tour either Germany or Scandinavia this summer, and Miss Grace Pulleyblank, honours classics, has expressed a wish to go to the Gold Coast.

World University Service is an international organization of students and faculty members active at universities throughout the non-communist world, working for international student relief and education. As part of its

educational work, the Canadian section of the organization has sponsored seminars in Germany, France, and India, and study tours and conferences in Europe.

Students from most Canadian universities will take part in this summer's tours, which are planned in five sections, taking students to the Scandinavian countries, Yugoslavia, France and Spain, Germany, and the Gold Coast. All the students will attend British International Summer University in August. The summer tours are partly in preparation for a seminar to be held in Asia or Africa in 1955.



In a recent issue of The New Trail we included a note about the presentation of two oil paintings by the "Dents" to the University of Alberta. During the ceremony a photograph was taken and after a bit of scouring we've come with it. The picture on the left bears a striking likeness to Dr. H. E. Bulyea, the one on the right, to Dr. H. A. Gilchrist, two very distinguished members of the University dental faculty in years past. The gentlemen shaking hands are Dr. P. J. Kendal, Edmonton, right, who was the mainspring in organizing and developing the "picture" project, and Dr. W. Scott Hamilton, dean of the Faculty of Dentistry.

» » Alumni Notes « «

1926

W. J. C. Kirby has recently been elected Progressive Conservative M.L.A. for Red Deer. Outlining the election policy followed by his party in the Red Deer by-election, he spoke to some 50 persons recently at the annual meeting of the federal Wetaskiwin Progressive Conservative Association.

1928

Roger B. Harding, now residing in Toronto, Ontario, where he is employed by the T. Eaton Co. Limited, reports that he is "earning a satisfactory living and seeing a fair portion of the world".

An announcement has been made of the appointment of **Earl M. MacRae** as an assistant vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company. Prior to this, Mr. MacRae was associated with the Occidental Life Insurance Company of California and also with the Great West Life Assurance Company in Winnipeg. A Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, he has served as president of the Actuarial Club of the Pacific States and has been a member of the executive council of the Home Office Life Underwriters' Association. He is the author of a number of papers on various insurance subjects and a past president of the South Pasadena Board of Education.

1930

Dr. George V. Haythorne has been named Assistant Deputy Minister in the Federal Department of Labour, Ottawa. This appointment follows a period of some five years during which he has been director of the department's economics and research branch. Following graduation from the University of Alberta, Dr. Haythorne continued his studies at McGill and Harvard Universities, where he won a fellowship for study at Harvard and was awarded a McGill fellowship for six weeks' study at the League of Nations headquarters in Geneva. Later he was appointed secretary of the Nova Scotia economic council and became an associate director of the National Selective Service, when he received the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation fellowship. He made a study of the conditions necessary for developing and maintaining full employment in Canada as

his thesis and received his doctor's degree in economics in 1949. Dr. Haythorne was chairman of the International Labour Organization committee of experts on productivity at a meeting in Geneva last year and returned later as government delegate to the International Labour Conference. He married the former Miss Ruth Richan of Montreal, and they have two children.

It is interesting to note that **Dr. A. Earl Walker**, who received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Spring Convocation, 1952, is presently preparing for a medical mission to Germany this coming summer. Dr. Walker is head of the neuro-surgery departments of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

1931

Resuming his duties at the University of Alberta's genetics and plant-breeding department, **Dr. L. P. V. Johnson** has recently returned to Edmonton following a year's assignment with the U.N. food and agricultural organization in Syria. During his term in Syria, Dr. Johnson held a post in the ministry of agriculture and became adviser to the ministry on the proposals of a French technical committee on food problems. He planned and put into effect a complete line of agricultural research, introduced 500 varieties of plants for experimental purposes and was able to see the results of a number of experiments before the termination of his assignment. It was Dr. Johnson's task to select a Syrian student to study at the University of Alberta under his supervision, and it is his plan to return to Syria with this student at the completion of studies in a year's time, provided he can secure a further leave of absence from the University.

1933

The Institute of Radio Engineers has announced in New York that **Dr. George Sinclair** of Toronto, formerly of Edmonton, has been made a Fellow of the Institute, the award having been made "on the basis of eminence and distinguished service for his contributions to the development of radiating systems and model techniques in antenna measurements." Dr. Sinclair is associate professor of electrical engi-

neering at the University of Toronto and is president of Sinclair Laboratories Limited, Toronto.

1935

A. G. Robertson has been appointed superintendent of concentration for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited. He will continue as superintendent of the Sullivan concentrator at Kimberly and also will be responsible for the technical direction of all Cominco concentrators.

1936

A. D. McTavish, president of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, presented the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce grand challenge cup for the "save the soil" conservation campaign to the winning farmer during the three-day short course on agriculture recently held in Edmonton.

Presently residing in Toronto, **Frank W. Peers** has been appointed supervisor, CBC talks and public affairs, following a period of some six years with the CBC. Prior to going east, Mr. Peers was assistant director, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, as well as assistant director, Banff School of Fine Arts. He received his M.A. degree from the University of Toronto in 1949.

1937

The appointment of **Walter Hindle** as manager, manufacturing department, Canadian Westinghouse Company's Power Products Division, Hamilton, Ontario, has recently been announced. Mr. Hindle joined Westinghouse following his graduation and during the sixteen years has been engaged in some of the largest projects carried out in Canada.

1938

Andrew MacCullie is taking post-graduate studies at the University of British Columbia in social work. Incidentally, he remarks that he is "presently plowing through three feet of snow to get there".

1939

G. R. Stretton has been transferred from Beaverlodge, Alberta, to the Department of Agriculture, Plant Products Division, Ottawa, where he holds the post of technical officer, fertilizers.

C. W. Coote writes that he is gradually getting settled in Montreal BUT is looking forward

to getting back west! (His address is 510 Abercorn Ave., Mt. Royal, P.Q., should anyone be interested in making him long for that great day even more earnestly.)

1940

Dr. Donald R. Stanley of Edmonton was invited to present a paper at a convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers at Atlanta, Georgia. He spoke on research work which he conducted on water filtration using radioactive tracers.

1941

Friends of **Dr. Ernest C. Shortliffe** of Edmonton will be interested in learning of his appointment as assistant medical director of Hartford Hospital, Connecticut, his duties to commence March 1st. He has had an interesting career and latterly has been practising medicine in Alberta, where he served as treasurer of the general practitioners' section of the Alberta division of the Canadian Medical Association. Dr. and Mrs. Shortliffe will be residing at 1903 Boulevard, West Hartford, Connecticut.

A. E. Kunst, new superintendent of schools for Castor School Division, was principal of schools at Brooks last year.

In his maiden speech in the House of Commons, **R. F. L. Hanna**, Liberal member for the new constituency of Edmonton-Strathcona, stressed the urgent need of a new national highway from Winnipeg to Vancouver by way of Edmonton and the Yellowhead Pass.

G. Rex McMeekin is presently with the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. and is living in Trail, B.C. He and his wife now have a family of three, "two nurses and one engineer (all potential)".

1943

We learn from **Dr. John Sidney Lewis** that he is living in New York City and that Harry DeLong has a brother, John Myers. Congratulations!

M. O. Edwardh has been appointed supervisor, Teachers' Service Bureau, Department of Education.

J. C. Yates, instructor in the high school section of the Correspondence School Branch, has been appointed supervisor of Examinations Branch, Department of Education.

Rev. Howard W. Buchner is presently with St. Faith's Mission, Edson, Alberta. He has just returned from England, where, it is interesting

to note, he has been the first Canadian priest-student at the Central College of the Anglican Communion at St. Augustine's College in Canterbury.

Dr. Bernard E. Riedel, assistant professor of pharmacy at the University of Alberta, was granted a Ph.D. degree in biochemistry recently from the University of Western Ontario medical school. Dr. Riedel spent the past summer doing biological research at Chalk River, Canada's atomic energy project, in the field of cancer research, the work being financed by a department of public health bursary.

1944

Research work carried out by **Robin R. Jackson** of Edmonton at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburg was reviewed in a technical paper read at a meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York recently. He is presently working for his doctor's degree at Carnegie "Tech" and is due to complete his studies early in the summer.

Dr. John Earle Myers has been appointed assistant professor of chemical engineering at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

We note that **Mrs. Joseph C. McDonald** (nee Joan Butterfield) is living in Baden-Baden, Germany, where her husband has a two-year posting with the R.C.A.F.'s No. 4 fighter wing at Baden Soellingen.

1945

An interesting 14-month period has been spent by **James Spillios**, anthropologist, studying the habits and customs of persons living on the tiny island of Tikopia in the Solomons. The island, virtually unknown to the white man and comprising an area of only six miles, has a population of 1,700 which still hold to many of the ancient Polynesian ways of life. Mr. Spillios has been appointed to the staff of the London School of Economics, London, England.

Donald M. Roberts, employed by the Canadian Westinghouse Co. Limited of Hamilton, Ontario, is presently on loan to the Canadian armament research and development establishment.

1946

To read an account of an eight-month tour of Europe by **Suzanne Gillies** and **Marjorie Foxackerly** leaves one not a little envious. They claim that from beginning to end (by Dutch freighter in each case) it was a delight. Their wandering across Europe took them through

beautiful and changing countryside and it is difficult to say which country, each with its characteristic beauty, appealed to them the most. They soon discovered how to overcome the major language and money difficulties—by learning to "count one to ten in several languages". Good going!

1947

L. Doyal Nelson, principal of schools at Nobleford for the past three years, has been appointed superintendent of schools for the Foremost School Division.

Now superintendent of schools for the East Smoky Division, **Harold A. MacNeil** was a former teacher at Grande Prairie.

1948

Dr. John A. Osborne has been appointed director of the Cardiac Catheterization Laboratories at Baylor Hospital in Dallas, Texas. Here he will be in charge of some of the most modern scientific equipment available. A heart specialist, Dr. Osborne has worked with some of the leading authorities in both the U.S. and England.

1949

Carmen Bliss is continuing post-graduate studies at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Since his return from a year's service in Germany, **Capt. Leon A. Richardson** has been promoted to the rank of major. He is presently stationed at Camp Petawawa, Ontario, with the dental clinic there.

Raymond C. Ohlsen, new superintendent of schools for Barrhead Division, taught last year at Crescent Heights High School in Calgary.

J. Wilfred Johnson, teacher at Lacombe School, won the grand prize in the teacher division of the Order of Gregg Artists' contest conducted recently. There were approximately 25,000 entries in the international contest.

Walter H. Worth is assistant superintendent for the Clover Bar Division. Mr. Worth was on the Edmonton Public School Board staff before going to the University of Illinois last year to take graduate work on fellowship.

1950

The appointment of **H. L. Hogge** as provincial sanitary engineer was announced recently by the deputy provincial minister of health. Mr. Hogge joined the government service immediately after graduation, his first job being on the stream-sanitation program.

NEWS from the branches

Since we last chatted the several alumni branches in Alberta and far afield have, it seems, decided in unison to hold gatherings about the same time.

Leading off with a full agenda, we would like to say something special about the most recent acquisition to our growing family, the newly-initiated alumni branch at:

Grande Prairie

Earlier in the winter the secretary stopped for a day in this bustling northern centre. That was on a Friday, and on Saturday the town was to receive its first flame of natural gas. So it was hard to raise a quorum. However, through the machinations of J. R. (Stan) Hambly, superintendent of schools, a group of interested alumni met in the high school, and after careful consideration they decided to form an alumni unit of their own. An executive was elected and an opening party in March was called.

At the time of writing, Dean W. Bowker and the secretary have returned from a most successful inaugural. A splendid showing was made by President Hambly and his versatile committee (Mel W. Howey, Beaverlodge, vice-president; Harold A. MacNeil, secretary). Following a sumptuous turkey dinner at the Hotel York, Alberta alumni and their counterparts from other universities were addressed by Dean Bowker and then the evening was given over to dancing.

We don't know when we've enjoyed ourselves more. And if enthusiasm is any criterion, then we can look forward to great things being accomplished by the alumni resident in "the Land of Twelve-Foot Davis".

Red Deer

I don't think anybody was more astonished than President Dr. Lorne Oatway when close to 135 people arrived for dinner at the Elks' Hall in connection with an alumni evening held recently.

However, aided by an ingenious committee, extra tables were laid on and everybody remained to hear Alumni President J. C. K. Madson address the group. The secretary showed the film, "Spring Convocation". A generous sprinkling of alumni from universities across Canada were in attendance.

Those filling other important positions on the executive of the Central Alberta alumni unit are: Tom Ford, Doris Douglas (re-elected), and W. J. C. Kirby, new M.L.A. representing the Progressive Conservatives.

Medical Alumni Association

In the realm of this association, things of recent date have been comparatively on the quiet side, but now the situation has changed. Under the chairmanship of Dr. R. E. Jespersen the new executive met recently to review the whole policy of the association and devise some means of retaining a more sensitive esprit-de-corps with its members. Circulars have gone out and the response has been gratifying.

Peace River

Earlier in the winter the secretary made his first official trip to Peace River town to meet the alumni there.

A lot of preliminary spade work had been done by that most conscientious of branch secretaries, Mr. Michael Ukrainetz. We met in the high school, elected Dr. D. C. Deedrick as the new president and C. A. Campbell as secre-

Having completed his internship at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, following graduation in medicine, **Dr. Sam Steeves** is going as a missionary to Ethiopia.

1952

Elizabeth L. Palate has been appointed assistant supervisor of guidance for the Department of Education. She previously has held a number of teaching positions, including four

years in Central America, and recently has been on the staff of the high school at Jasper.

1953

Mr. Glen Swift, University of Alberta's Athlone Fellow, is taking an industrial training course in England with the Metro Vickers Company Ltd. Here he will receive a course of practical training and will obtain industrial experience.

tary, and then polished off the remainder of the evening discussing alumni matters generally and visiting with people we hadn't seen for a very long time.

Nurses' Alumnae

The "Green Room" was the setting for an enjoyable meeting held recently by the Nurses' Alumnae in their residence adjoining the campus. The secretary sensed a very favourable reaction to the showing of the film, "Spring Convocation," and had occasion to meet with the members of the incoming Alumnae executive: Mrs. R. C. Day, president; Mrs. W. J. McLuhan, vice-president; Mrs. L. Halberg, secretary; Miss Joan Henderson, treasurer; Mrs. C. F. Macklam, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Bruce McKenzie, program convener.

The Nurses' Alumnae are accomplishing great things with an ambitious program. Their chief project is the support of a scholarship fund available to graduate nurses from the U. of A. They also apportion their finances so that amenities can be sent to nurses in the mission field, and an annual contribution is made to the Community Chest of Edmonton.

Montreal

A very enjoyable evening with the "President" was held by alumni in mid-February. Mr. Jack Randle, pinch-hitting for Miss Irene Gaunce, branch secretary, recorded the evening's program as follows: "The guest of the evening, Dr. Andrew Stewart, was welcomed and introduced by the outgoing president, Bill Scott. A showing of the new film, "Spring Convocation" proved enjoyable and enlightening, furnishing glimpses into the present and future of the U. of A. and producing nostalgic memories of former days. This was followed by an appropriate commentary by President Stewart, stimulated by questions from the floor."

The group of 60 persons met in the Windsor Hotel and elected a new slate of officers: Jack Randle, president; Miss Irene Gaunce, secretary, Larry Creighton, treasurer; Clarence Campbell, registrar (re-elected); Jean Hole and Dr. Rod Macdonald, vice-presidents; Jack Sylvester, membership; Bill Scott, publicity.

Winnipeg

The "Homestead" in the windy city was the

meeting place for 35 alumni who met recently to elect new officers and hear President Andrew Stewart speak of new developments on the campus. We were very pleased to learn that Mr. Dick Gordon will be guiding the destiny of the Winnipeg unit for the next year.

Victoria

Never an issue of The New Trail goes to press but some mention is forthcoming about the variety of activities engaged in by our alumni on the "island". As mentioned before, our able correspondent is branch secretary W. Burns Scott, who has always something to divulge. Reading between the lines of Burns' latest missive, it's obvious that this very active unit is unique in its matter of organization—believe it or not, they now delegate a new "food" convener every four months of the year to look after refreshments for the several get-togethers held annually.

The new branch officers in Victoria are: Mr. Oliver Prentice, replacing Mr. R. W. Chard, who has been exceedingly active and interested since the formation of the unit; W. Burns Scott, secretary (re-elected); Mrs. Jack Syme, treasurer (re-elected); and Miss Lillias Milne, vice-president (re-elected).

Lethbridge

This southern city is another of those spots where President Stewart, in spite of a very busy itinerary, has been able to work in a recent visit with the alumni.

At their last meeting we were pleased to make available the film, "Spring Convocation", and as James (Jamie) Paterson, outgoing president, has since remarked, "it was most enjoyable, and although our crowd was small, everyone there expressed the wish that this type of film continue to be taken, as they certainly seem to fill a gap between the various alumni groups and the University."

The new alumni executive in Lethbridge is composed of: Mrs. Irene Virtue (nee Greenwood), president; Allan W. Bell, secretary-treasurer; Dr. F. Gordon Gore-Hickman, vice-president; and executive members, Joan McAndrews (nee Morris), Lawrence D. MacLean, and James D. Paterson.

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